

# THE RUGBEIAN, AND DISTRICT REPORTER.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR MORGAN, SCOTT AND  
FENTRESS COUNTIES.

"THE RUGBEIAN" is published every Saturday,  
at the Publishing Office, Central Avenue,  
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## Advertising Rates

And other particulars may be obtained on  
application at the Office.

Saturday, March 17, 1883.

## THE WEATHER.

Rugbeian Office, March 15, 1883, 6 p.m.

Mar	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Relative Humidity.
9	69.5	20.5	49.5	42.5	—
10	47.5	38.0	39.5	33.0	—
11	50.0	17.0	42.0	33.0	—
12	47.0	15.0	38.0	31.5	—
13	64.0	20.5	53.5	46.0	—
14	61.0	45.0	59.0	49.0	—
15	57.5	32.0	31.5	29.0	—

\*Taken at 9 a.m.

Mean Temp. for past week.....41.07

Rainfall.....Unrecordable.

## WEATHER NOTES.

Troforest Farm, Rugby, March 15, 1883.  
Friday, March 9—Frost; wholly clear. Night,  
clear starlight. Wind N.W.  
Saturday, 10—Frost; overcast to wholly clear.  
Night, clear starlight. Wind N.W.  
Sunday, 11—Frost; wholly clear. Night, clear  
starlight. Wind N.W.  
Monday, 12—Frost; wholly clear. Night, clear  
starlight. Wind N.W.  
Tuesday, 13—Frost; wholly clear. Night, clear  
starlight. Wind W.  
Wednesday, 14—Overcast; slight showers;  
cloudy sunshine. Night, cloudy starlight.  
Wind W.  
Thursday, 15—Overcast; slight shower; cloudy  
sunshine. Night, slightly starlight. Wind  
N.W.

## Resumé.

Clear days, full sunshine.....4 days  
Partial sunshine.....3  
No sunshine.....0  
Rain.....2  
Frost.....5

J. H. BLACKLOCK.

## Births.

REIDMAN—On the 12th inst., at Warburg, the  
wife of M. F. Reidman, Esq., Clerk of the  
County Court, of a son. All are doing well.

BOWDEN—On the 17th inst., at Jamestown,  
Fentress County, the wife of S. V. Bowden,  
Esq., Clerk and Master, of a son.

## Deaths.

WILLIAMS—On the 5th inst., at Wolf River of  
fever, A. Williams, an old and respected  
citizen and Mason of Fentress county.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

\*Subscribe for the *Rugbeian*, and  
don't you forget it!

Mr. J. R. Haigh has sold his farm at  
Glades to Mr. Henry Kimber, of London,  
England.

A post-office has been opened at  
Allardt, Fentress county with Mr. W.  
S. Allen postmaster. Mr. Allen has  
also been appointed a notary public for  
Fentress county.

The Post-office Department is making  
arrangements to put the two-cent post-  
age into operation. It will take several  
months to perfect the designs and get  
the stamps ready for sale.

In paying out \$700 in wages to his  
workmen, a manufacturer at Marselles,  
Illinois, privately marked all the bills.  
Within two weeks \$342 of it was de-  
posited in the local bank by saloon  
keepers.

The manager of a silk company at  
Aberdeen, Mississippi, a man well ac-  
quainted with the business, says that he  
believes the Southern States better  
adapted to the cultivation of silk than  
any country in which silk is cultivated  
at the present time.

Mr. Ross informs us he has made ar-  
rangements for taking the Tabard Hotel  
for another year, from next May. He  
has also taken the gardens and the  
Garden House. Mr. Ross is a first-class  
hotel man, and we wish him good sea-  
sons and every success.

Messrs. J. M. Stoddard and Co., of  
Philadelphia, have presented through  
the influence of Mr. Dana Estes, of  
Boston, the Hughes Free Public Library  
with the invaluable gift of the complete  
volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica,  
of which they are the American pub-  
lishers.

Mrs. Gattrell, of Marshall, Ohio, who  
has a nicely situated piece of land near  
Beacon Hill, is making arrangements  
with Mr. Taylor for the immediate  
erection of her house, which it is con-  
templated will be ready for occupation  
in the summer or fall. All in Rugby  
will be pleased to welcome Mrs. Gattrell  
and her family.

While Rugby has been standing still,  
if not retrograding, a new settlement  
has sprung up only ten or twelve miles  
away, which bids fair to exceed it in size.  
The name of this settlement is Allardt,  
Fentress county; and it has an advan-  
tage over Rugby, in being situated on  
the Cumberland plateau proper, or on  
the top of the mountains. Those who  
have explored this plateau say that the  
soil has been proved to be adapted to  
nearly every kind of fruit and vegeta-  
bles, and to some kinds of grain. It is  
unparalleled for growing grasses. Stock  
may be raised easily and at nominal ex-  
pense. The range is unbounded, and  
the climate so open that only during a  
few weeks in winter is housing neces-  
sary.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

*The Tradesman*, published at Chat-  
tanooga, is the *sine qua non* of those  
who wish the best and most reliable  
news as regards the industrial condition  
of Tennessee and the New South. As  
a record of industrial progress for those  
great sections, and the progress gener-  
ally of the manufacturing world, it  
stands alone, whilst as a receptacle for  
first-class original articles and letters up-  
on subjects only manufacturing, mining  
and developing experts write, about it,  
is, perhaps, second to none. A present  
marked feature is its publication of por-  
trait engravings of "progressive men of  
the New South." These are done in the  
first style of art. A glance through the  
voluminous advertising pages of *The  
Tradesman* will show the estimation  
in which business men hold the journal,  
and how they meet from all the States  
of the Union as in one great Exchange  
of Commerce.

"Scribbler," our Glen Mary corres-  
pondent, writes: "Last Friday evening  
a happy company assembled at Mr. and  
Mrs. McNabb's to pay their respects,  
it being the anniversary of the gentleman's  
birthday. Mr. McNabb and wife are  
from Northern Ohio. Mr. McNabb has  
been for many years a successful mer-  
chant, reaping plentifully the fruits of  
his labors. Lately moved to Tennessee  
to enjoy the more genial climate of our  
Cumberland plateau, Mr. McNabb is at  
present employed by the Crooke Coal  
and Mining Company. The evening  
was one enjoyed by all. Music, games,  
and speeches were all the go. Mrs.  
McNabb had anticipated the wants of  
all and almost before we knew it, were  
seated before an elegant repast, bounti-  
fully served. Our correspondent was  
there, and can vouch for the justice  
done to the viands. Everything gave  
evidence that our hostess is a lady of rare  
household ability, and one in whom  
Bro. McNabb can well centre his pride.  
All wished the happy pair a long life of  
happiness, and an inclination to return  
home felt not until the younger ones  
gave evidence of the advanced hour."

PERSONAL—Mr. Henry Kimber, Mr.  
C. D. Kimber and Mr. Walton left on  
Monday for Knoxville, the two former  
gentlemen terminating their visit to  
Rugby.—Mr. W. Hastings Hughes has  
gone to New York.—Mr. Dyer's son—  
Jack—has gone to Pittsburgh, Pa., to  
learn machinist's work in Mr. Alfred  
Marland's workshops.—Mr. E. Wilkin-  
son has left Rugby.—Mr. Shiras, of  
Pennsylvania, has been prospecting in  
Fentress county.—Mr. Lotorey, with his  
son, from Warburg, has been in Rugby  
for several days, staying at the Brown  
House.—Mrs. Gattrell, with her eldest  
son, from Marshall, Ohio, is staying at  
the Brown House.—Mr. A. L. Ross, Jr.,  
went to Ohio, Monday, upon the occasion  
of the death of his aunt, Mrs. Duckwall,  
at Withamsville. Mr. Ross informs us  
of the finding about five hundred feet  
from the C.S.R.R. depot at Cincinnati,  
of the body of his brother-in-law, Mr.  
W. H. Burdick, who was drowned during  
the flood when a portion of the railway  
station was submerged.—Miss Shelby,  
from near Danville, Ky., is visiting her  
aunt, Mrs. Wilkins, at the Tabard.—  
Mrs. Onderdonk, with Flavius and  
Stella, has gone to Indiana for a few  
weeks' stay.

## JAMESTOWN.

Special to the *Rugbeian*.  
March 13th.—Mr. Editor,—It has  
been some time since I sent you up any  
items, consequently one or two of them  
may be a little old, still they may be of  
interest to some.

The Cook murder case, which was  
transferred from the Circuit Court of  
this County to Cookeville, Putnam  
county, was tried there on the 21st,  
22nd and 23rd February, resulting in a  
conviction of involuntary manslaughter,  
with sentence to the penitentiary for  
three years.

On the 17th February, 1883, while  
our Clerk and Master, who is also an  
attorney-at-law, was attending the Cir-  
cuit Court of Putnam county, our popu-  
lation was increased by one, in the birth  
to him of a fine son. The father has  
returned and is happy over the increase  
during his absence.

On the 5th inst. an old and respected  
citizen named A. Williams, who lived  
on the head waters of Wolf river, died  
of fever after an illness of about one  
month. He was one of the oldest  
Masons in this county and was buried  
at the Three Forks of Wolf river, on the  
7th inst., with Masonic honors.

A subscription school was commenced  
here last Monday, by Miss Fannie  
McGee.

Our Circuit and Chancery Courts be-  
gin on the 2nd of April, after which you  
may hear from me again. A.S.O.S.

## A WORD FOR THE FARM.

It is a good time to say a word  
about the respective advantages of city  
and country life, about the independence  
of the farmer as compared with the care  
and worry and anxiety of mercantile  
life.

We hope our friends in the country  
will not smile at our simplicity, in talk-  
ing about what they understand much  
better than we do.

What we know about farming is not  
much, but we know a good deal about  
city life and from this are able to make  
a comparison of the two.

Any one who observes the successes  
and failures of men in this and other  
large cities, knows only too much of  
what comes from the general casting off  
of the vocation of agriculture by the  
young men of the country. It is a  
change from a calling reliable for thrift,  
to one that is uncertain and deceptive  
in promise. There is an immense dif-  
ference between an occupation where  
one is always wanted, is never in the  
way of others, is at least independent  
of ruinous competition, and withal has  
the consciousness that, instead of living  
on the world, he is feeding the world,  
and a condition where all those par-  
ticulars are reversed, and where the  
whole history of the time promises the  
hope of independence to only about  
ten of every hundred who enter the  
strife. Of the remainder, statistics  
assure us that not more than one half  
rise above the condition of employes,  
the majority of whom find their salaries  
too limited for the tastes of their  
families, and in many cases the real  
necessities of comfortable life. Of others,  
a few have the good sense to return to  
country life, and the large residue go—  
where?

The Gospel ministry aside, the learned  
professions are overcrowded, and only  
a small percentage of those who embark  
in them succeed.

The unsuccessful, especially if poor,  
have a sad time in getting through the  
world.

In mercantile enterprise, which is  
frequently the longest for goal of the boy  
tired of the farm, the case is certainly  
no better.

The percentage of failures in business  
is enormous, and even the successful  
merchant is never beyond the vicissitudes  
inherent in trade. We seldom open a  
paper without an account of some com-  
mercial break-up and often where it was  
least of all looked for. But in agri-  
cultural districts you may go through  
an entire county without finding a man  
who has fallen from the condition of  
a proprietor to that of a laborer on the  
farm, or worse, to that of one going  
from farm to farm with the enquiry,  
"Do you want a hand?"

Bad habits or notable incapacity may  
bring a tiller of the soil down to this,  
but these causes aside, ordinary care  
and industry may be expected to keep  
him in place.

And the farmer is measurably at his  
ease in regard to the uncertainties of  
health, or the condition of those whom  
he expects to leave at death. This  
subject is one continually upon the  
minds of the thoughtful.

In a recent conversation with a city  
physician of extensive practice, he re-  
lated the case of a book-keeper of about  
middle age, the father of a family, who  
was a frequent caller for treatment. "I  
have told him," said the physician,  
"that his symptoms are of the gravest  
character, and that he must leave his  
employment and go out into the open  
country. He said that was impossible  
for with his utmost economy, his  
salary as it came from month to  
month, was paid out for the living of  
his family, and he begs me piteously for  
relief here. I have replied, 'I will do  
the best I can, but I can give you no  
hope without rest away from the city.'  
He assured me that such a thing was  
quite out of the question, and if that  
was the only condition of relief, he has  
no choice but to toil at the desk until  
he dies. My heart is heavy for him, and  
for other cases of the kind constantly  
coming before me."

But what can be done? This much  
at least. We can recite the facts, with  
their lesson of warning for those in com-  
fortable rural homes whose fancies are  
becoming charmed over much with the  
idea of a country life, and ask them if  
their fathers are ever driven to such  
straits. The farmer can at least, when  
the necessity is laid upon him, command  
time for in disposition or real sickness,  
and his family is meantime fed and  
clothed as usual, and if death comes,  
his last hours are not embittered by the  
thought of their being cast out upon  
the world.

This is not all. The employe is never  
sure of his place.

Principals may fail, the business die  
out, or room made for some new favorite.  
"Do you think yourself as established  
in your position?" was the enquiry  
made not long since of a salesman of con-  
siderable standing in a mercantile house.  
"No, sir, there is not an employe in this  
city who feels himself established in his  
place—not one but lives in constant  
apprehension of his liability to be thrown  
out."

How different is this from the condi-  
tion of the farmer who can feel him-  
self settled in his place for life. He  
does not pass his days under the feeling  
that any day may bring him a "notice  
to quit," that his services are dispensed  
with.

It is true there are certain industrial  
employments in this and other cities  
which are not overstocked with laborers,  
except in time of general depression, but  
youths enamored by the distant glint  
of city domes do not often stride out for  
these.

What they want is something genteel,  
something that will not soil their hands  
or clothing and above all, something  
which, according to their inexperienced  
fancy, is not work.

Disappointed in finding this, save as  
they may be helped into exceptional  
preference by influential friends, the  
great mass are obliged to resort to al-  
most any employment and wages that  
offer. It is no longer a question of  
fancy or preference, but of the sternest  
necessity. Few of them when they find  
their mistake return to their old quiet  
homes. They are too proud to go back,  
or have become too disgusted with home-  
ly toil to resume it. Some of them  
may even be found behind the bars of  
the saloons, and here and there one, by  
hook or by crook, picked up by the  
means of setting up a small shop or  
groggery on his own account. Others—  
who knows where they are? At least  
they are effectually hidden away from  
former acquaintance and better associ-  
ations. In the great melange where  
the living lost of the city are night  
prowlors of our streets, the dwellers in  
darkness or inmates of prisons, there  
may be found a fall average of those  
who were once the joy and the hope of  
a happy home, which might in good  
time, have become their inheritance.

Of all the interests to be advanced  
by the ennobling of husbandry, surely  
no other in importance reaches this, in  
its influence upon the public morality  
and virtue. It is by no slip of the pen  
that we write it a pure and holy calling.  
It has nourished men into grand lives,  
and as regards outward prosperity,  
where can one lay his hand to another  
calling which so certainly rewards pur-  
suits, and this in no narrow sense—  
*New York Evangelist.*

## THE MARKETS.

Cincinnati, March 15, 1883.

Flour—Fancy \$5.25 to 5.75. Pa. 14 80  
to 4.95. Spring family \$5.00 to 6.00.

Wheat—No. 2 hard Red at \$1.11; No. 2  
Red at \$1.9.

Corn—No. 2 Mixed shelled at 56c; No.  
3 at 53c.

Oats—No. 2 White 51c. No. 2 Mixed at  
46c.

Rye—No. 2 sold at 65c.

Hay—No. 1 Timothy at \$11.00 to \$11.50;  
No. 2, \$10.00 to 1.050. Prairie Hay, \$7.50  
to \$8.50. Mixed Hay at \$8.50 to 9.50.

Milk Feed—Bran at \$15.00; Shipstuffs at  
\$17.00; and Middlings at \$19.00 to 23.00 per  
ton in bulk.

Blackhead Flour—\$3.25 to 3.50 per cental

Potatoes—Early Rose at 80c. per bush

Sweet Potatoes—\$2.00 per bbl.

Cabbage—\$1.75 to —. per bbl.

Onions—\$2.00 to —. per bbl.

Turnips—50c. to —. per bbl.

Butter—Creamery at 30c. to 35c.; fancy  
dairy at 28c. to 30c.; prime at 24c. to 26c.;  
common 12c. to 15c.

Sorghum—30c. to 38c. per gal.

Eggs—16c. to —. per doz.

Poultry—Live turkeys at 15c. to 16c. and  
dressed at 17c. to —. per lb. Chickens are  
at \$1.00 to 1.50 per doz. Ducks \$1.00 to 5.00  
per doz.

Apples—Good to prime at \$1.00 to 4.50  
per bbl.

Hides—Green at 7c. to 7½c.; No. 2 at 6c.  
to —. No. 1 green salted at 8c. to 8½c.;  
dry salted at 11c. to 12c. —heaps pelts at  
25c. to —. for woolled and —. to —. for  
sheared.

Bacon—Short clear sides at 11c. to —.c.;  
shoulders at 8c. to —.c.; breakfast at 12c.  
to 13c.; hams at 12c. to 13c.

Lard—11c. for prime steam.

Cattle—Common at \$2.25 to 3.25; good to  
choice at \$3.00 to 5.75; cows at \$1.50 to 4.00;  
heifers at \$2.25 to 5.75; oxen at \$3.00 to 4.00;  
calves at \$3.00 to 4.50.

Hogs—Selected at \$7.00 to 7.90; common  
at \$6.00 to 6.90; stock hogs \$5.75 to 7.00.

Sheep—Common to fair at \$1.50 to 1.75;  
good to choice at \$3.00 to 5.75; stock sheep  
at \$2.75 to 3.75; lambs, common to good, at  
\$5.00 to 6.00.

A gentleman only twenty-four years old  
married his fourth wife at Woodbury, Tenn.,  
a few days ago.

Although Kansas has for eleven years had  
a capital punishment law, nobody has been  
hanged except by lynchers.

The United States has expended \$15,000 to  
promote tea culture in the South, and the first  
pound has never been raised.

Frederick Waite, who is to hang next  
month at Franklin, Texas, has sold his body  
to a doctor for \$25, and is living like a Prince  
on the money.

The *Rugbeian* is fast coming to the front  
as the newspaper, and representative, of the  
important section of country comprising Mor-  
gan, Scott and Fentress counties. Agents and  
correspondents wanted at every post-office in  
the three counties. Yearly subscription,  
\$1.50.

\*.\*. What is bred in the bone, will never  
out of the flesh." But rheumatism, piles,  
malaria, constipation and all other ailments  
from derangements of the functions of the  
liver, kidneys and bowels will "out of the  
bone," without fail after the thorough use of  
Kidney-Wort, the cure for all such diseases.

The theatres of Europe are now 1,457 in  
number, and Italy heads the list of theatres in  
point of the largest share. She has 348, as  
against 337 in France, 194 in Germany, 160  
in Spain, 150 in Great Britain, 132 in Austria  
and Hungary, 44 in Russia, 34 in Sweden,  
22 in Holland, 20 in Switzerland, 28 in Norway  
and 16 in Portugal, 10 in Denmark, 11 in  
Turkey and 1 in Greece.

# CHEAP HOMES ON THE BOARD OF AID ESTATE, ON THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU.

COMPARATIVE ELEVATION.  
Cincinnati..... 550 feet above sea level.  
Battanooga..... 865 .. ..  
Recent..... 1410 .. ..

## HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

All health seekers, whether from Northern  
or Southern States, should try the climate of  
the Cumberland Plateau. The recent United States  
Census shows it to be almost the only district  
west of the Rocky Mountains, entirely free from  
malaria, pulmonary and intestinal diseases.

The Plateau has a double climate, one  
resulting from latitude and the other from  
elevation. The air is pure and invigorating.  
The water is freestone, cool and sparkling.  
The springs are numerous.

The mean summer temperature is 72 deg.  
Fah., and in winter 37 deg. Fah. The  
nights are always cool and refreshing.

## SOIL.

The soil is a sandy loam upon a mulatto  
clay subsoil. It is light, friable, holds manure,  
is easily cultivated and responds readily and  
generously to the least fertilizer.

## CROPS AND GRASSES.

Corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley all grow  
well, though this is not claimed as a grain  
growing soil. Tobacco is a profitable crop  
here, as also is sorghum. Hired grass, orchard  
grass, German and pearl millet, timothy and  
red clover have all been tried, and take hold  
and root well. Kentucky blue grass also  
thrives wherever introduced. The natural  
pasturage is abundant.

## VEGETABLES.

Grow abundantly. Cabbage, onions, beans,  
sweet and Irish potatoes all make a fine return.  
The Irish potatoes are unexcelled by any  
grown in America. Sweet potatoes and onions  
yield 500 bushels per acre.

## FRUIT AND GRAPE CULTURE.

This region is especially adapted to fruit,  
and particularly to the winter apple and the  
peach. The apple crop here has never been  
known to fail. The trees are healthy, and the  
fruit smooth, plump, juicy and firm, rarely  
ever speckling or rotting. The grape is also a  
sure crop where proper varieties are planted.  
The vines are robust, and the grapes make  
excellent wines, which are in good demand.  
These two fruits are destined to become the  
great staple products of the Plateau.

## STOCK AND SHEEP RAISING.

The excellent natural pasturage, good drain-  
age, abundance of running water and freedom  
from fire make these occupations eminently  
suitable and remunerative.  
Stock-raising stock for eight months in the  
year. Come South, where you can buy cheap  
land, stock outdoors all the winter and turn  
your stock into the woods most of the year.

## LAND—TITLES WARRANTED AND DEFENDED.

The Board of Aid Estate, centrally situated  
on the Cumberland Plateau, consists of 1,000 acres  
of grazing, farming, fruit raising and vine  
growing lands.

## IT SITS TEN MILES OF FRONTAGE ON THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD, WITH FOUR DEPOTS LOCATED ON IT.

The lands enumerated below are being  
offered in tracts suitable to all purchasers, at  
low figures and with deferred payments.

Board lands on the Cin. So. R.R., west of  
Glen Mary Station. About 3,000 acres of  
very desirable land fronting on the Cin. So.  
R.R., is here laid out in 100 acre farms. No  
farm is more than three miles from either  
Sunbright or Glen Mary Depots; to the latter  
are adjacent the Crooke Coal Mines, employing  
200 men and with an out-put of twelve car  
loads per day. Glen Mary has 200 inhabitants,  
three stores, telegraph station and post-office,  
and is stopped at by all trains, four passenger  
and four freight daily. Good and ready market,  
with best shipping facilities for either agri-  
cultural produce or timber and tan-bark.

Also several fine tracts of land fronting and  
lying on the east side of the C.S.R.R., and  
half a mile south of Glen Mary.

Board lands on the Cin. So. R.R., west of  
Sunbright. These lands lie directly south of  
the above and are close to the thriving town  
of Sunbright, with 200 inhabitants, two hotels,  
Masone Lodge, six stores and post-office.  
They are well watered and timbered, and have  
excellent market, shipping and especially  
lumbering facilities.

Board lands on the Cin. So. R.R., half a  
mile east of Robbins Station. Splendid tim-  
bered lands; rich soil and abundant pasturage.  
Underlying this tract is the Robbins Coal  
Vein. These lands will be sold for farming,  
lumbering and mining purposes, in tracts of a  
size to suit purchasers.

## RUGBY.

Founded in 1880, has many social advan-  
tages, viz., Two Good Hotels, Fine Church  
and School Building, Public Library with  
9,000 volumes. Large Commissary, Drug Store,  
Weekly Newspaper, Post Office with two  
mail cars per day, and also numerous good houses  
and attractive villa residences. Choice build-  
ing lots are now being offered at very reasonable  
prices.

Sedgemoor, the station for the above, has  
also been laid out in town lots, and the Board  
is prepared to offer liberal inducements to  
persons settling there for manufacturing or  
business purposes. Sedgemoor has two stores  
and boarding houses, and promises to be a